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Quality of Fresh Pork, and is juicy and
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Pre-eminently adapted to the Ozark
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Iron County Register.

BY EL State Historical Society

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VOLUME XLV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1911.

NUMBER 25.

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ing establishment in this
section of the State. We
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TRY US

Washington Correspondence.

BY CLYDE H. TAVENNER.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—
That Morgan, Rockefeller and
other trust magnates consider
themselves too sacred to be pro-
secuted for violating the law has
been known for some time.

But that they considered them-
selves too sacred to be even in-
vestigated was not known until
the Stanley investigating com-
mittee was politely asked by the
steel trust attorneys to please
abandon its inquiry because of
the Wickersham suit, to dissolve
the trust.

Should this request be gratified
it would mean that the Wicker-
sham suit is a God send to the
trust, inasmuch as it sidetracks
an honest and searching investi-
gation of a monopoly that Ator-
ney-General Wickersham himself
claims to be illegal. That the
trust fears a continuation of the
investigation by a committee that
is not packed with special interest
servers, more than it does a "suit
to dissolve" conducted by an at-
torney-general who was a former
trust attorney, has been known for
some time.

Thanks to a democratic majori-
ty on the Stanley committee, the
investigation will proceed. But
wishing to be entirely fair to all
concerned, the committee has dis-
continued public hearings until a
full committee can pass on the
proposition. It is already known
that the committee favors a con-
tinuation of the probe.

COMMERCE COURT ATTACKED.
Owing to the fact that nearly
every time the Interstate Com-
merce commission decides a case
favorable to the shippers, the Taft
Commerce Court reverses the de-
cision to the benefit of the rail-
roads, there is a movement among
Democratic and progressive Re-
publican congressmen to legislate
the Commerce Court out of ex-
istence.

Judge Thetus W. Sims of Ten-
nessee already has a bill prepared
for the abolition of the court, and
he will ask his democratic col-
leagues in the House to pass this
measure.

WALL STREET INTERESTED.
The Clearing House Association
of New York is raising a fund of
\$150,000, to be contributed by
bankers, to aid the campaign in
behalf of ex-Senator Aldrich's
money scheme for the future con-
centration of the money power and
control of credit of the country.

DEMOCRAT FROM NEW MEXICO.
Although the regular or standpat
Republican organization has car-
ried a majority of members of the
New Mexico legislature chosen
three weeks ago, indications are
that one Democrat and one pro-
gressive Republican will be elect-
ed Senators.

DEMOCRATS FRIENDLY TO LABOR.
Legislation helpful to the cause
of the working man will be passed
by the Sixty-Second Congress.
The labor leaders have assurances
that the Democratic majority in
the House will take up the sub-
jects of employers' liability, ex-
tension of the eight hour day in
government work, restriction of
the power of injunction, strength-
ening of the safety appliances law,
and prohibition of the so-called
Taylor system in government
work. W. B. Wilson of Pennsyl-
vania, chairman of the labor com-
mittee of the House, is himself an
active member of the miners' union,
which is an assurance that labor
problems will receive a fair
hearing before this committee.

A DEMOCRATIC WAY.
Congressman R. L. Henry, of
Texas, chairman of the Rules
Committee of the House, will
make an effort during coming ses-
sion of Congress to so amend the
Sherman anti-trust law that "trust
criminals," as he terms them, may
be put in jail when they violate
the law. He is convinced that
there is no other remedy for the
trust evil.

"Fines and dissolution suits are
child's play for trust magnates,"
he said, explaining the bill he will
introduce. "Felon's stripes is the
only remedy for these commercial
outlaws who violate the law. My
bill legislates 'the rule of reason'
out of the Sherman law and spe-
cifically defines just what consti-
tutes a trust, so that there can be no
further evasion on the ground that
the statute is ambiguous."

The Henry bill will provide im-
prisonment for not less than two

years for each violation. The
Texas member has assurances, he
says, that his bill will become a
law.

"ECONOMY OF PRODUCTION!"
Tainted news articles are being
sent out from Washington to the
effect that if the steel trust is
forced to dissolve it will be too
bad for the poor consumers, for
they will henceforth be deprived
of the "economy of production"
resulting from the one man man-
agement of the steel business of
the country. The literature goes
on to say that a great saving in
the cost of manufacture has been
effected by the scientific systemiza-
tion of steel manufacture by the
trust.

The fact is, however, that the
present prices of tin plate, wire
and wire products, are from 10 to
50 per cent. higher than the prices
that prevailed before the forma-
tion of the tin plate and wire
trusts in 1898. As a result of the
"economy of production" which
accompanied the birth of the
barbed wire trust, the price of that
article jumped from \$1.80 per
hundred pounds, in 1898, to \$4.13
in 1899. The price is \$2.05, and
the quality much inferior to that
turned out before the trust was
formed.

The steel rail pool has main-
tained the price of steel rails rig-
idly at \$28 a ton every day since
steel corporation was formed. Pre-
viously, steel rails were selling
well below \$20 a ton.

The rule has been that prices
have advanced rapidly when
trusts were formed. If, as the
steel trust literature alleges, there
were great "economies" of pro-
duction, the same has gone to pay
dividends of highly watered stock,
to offset heavy contributions to
Republican campaign funds and
to make up the \$29,000,000 of clear
profit that J. P. Morgan drew
down for the part he played in
organizing the illegal steel trust.

RETAILERS ARE BAD MEN.

The retailers, and not the trusts,
nor the tariff, are responsible for
the ever-increasing cost of living
in the United States! At least, if
the semi-official statements as to
the work of the tariff board are
to be believed, this is the kind of
a report that is to emanate from
that body. "Up with the tariff
rates! Down with the dry goods
merchant and the corner grocer!"
will likely be the protectionists
cry from now henceforward until
November, 1912. The tariff board,
composed of protectionists and
near-protectionists, started out
with the obvious determination of
finding the tariff not guilty and
they intend to return such a ver-
dict, even though the political
heavens fall.

The Leopard's Spots.

The time must be near at hand
when the people of the United
States will turn in disgust and an-
ger from half-hearted attempts to
regulate or punish trusts and de-
vote intelligent attention to the
thing that breeds trusts, safe-
guards them and makes them
profitable. Men are already ask-
ing the questions:

How can a party that is domi-
nated by the trusts be expected to
break them up?

What hope is there of a sincere
prosecution of the trusts at the
hands of an administration which
like the two administrations that
preceded it, was placed in power
by the trusts?

What else but trusts, combines,
conspiracies and monopolies can
be looked for in a country that is
walled in by a tariff of extortions
laid not for any true public reason
but almost exclusively for the pro-
motion of a private greed?

Why expect vigorous enforce-
ment of law forbidding crime from
men committed in every way to a
tariff system that invites crime
and makes it remunerative?

What reason is there to be sur-
prised at favoritism and vacilla-
tion in prosecutions when the
Roosevelt idea of a good trust is
one, like that in steel, which is at
the very foundation of the
plundering tariff?

What is the use of depending
upon a president like Taft to send
guilty trust magnates to prison
when he refused at the demand of
some of them to sign tariff-rev-
olution-downward as promised?

Why imagine that there can be
any settlement of the trust ques-
tion in the public interest when
Roosevelt, Taft, Wickersham,

George W. Perkins, E. H. Gary
and J. Pierpont Morgan are agreed
that what we need is not law en-
forcement but a commission, a
court of big business or a steward
of the public welfare empowered to
"regulate" monopolies by fa-
vor, by caprice and by interest?

The fact is that the people want
one thing and the men who have
capitalized the privilege, the plun-
der and the graft of the pro-
tective tariff want another. We
cannot have both.

The one great achievement, the
one paramount policy, of the Re-
publican party since the war has
been the protection and enrich-
ment by tariffs of the few at the
expense of the many. The few
eagerly accepted its bounty. The
few have rapaciously taken ad-
vantage of its unjust laws. The
party has boasted inordinately of
the "wealth" it has created. More
than one presidential election
has been carried by the
money and the influence of the
class thus enriched against the
votes and the protests of the class
thus impoverished.

What stand-pat republicanism
once lauded as a triumph has now
come to be regarded as a crime?
It is condemned in the laws of the
land. Decent public sentiment is
everywhere arrayed against it.
Feeble efforts are making in some
places to enforce these laws, but
of more importance are the pri-
vate conferences and agreements
by which confessed lawbreakers
are reorganized and set free.

All of this is against nature. It
is against common sense. The
leopard does not change his spots
nor the tiger his stripes.

There will be no cure for the
trust evil until the people take
premium on monopoly and ex-
tortion out of the tariff laws.
There will be no adequate pun-
ishment of trusts by the party of
the trusts.—St. Louis Republic

DIDN'T NEED TO SWEAR OFF

It Was Really a Monkey the Ohio
Man Saw in His Hotel
Bed.

The story of the monkey that was
discovered in the bed of a visitor at
the Waldorf a few nights ago struck
a responsive chord in the recollection
of an Ohio man who once came to
New York for a week of rest and
recreation.

The day he landed he got into a
poker game and for seven days he
stuck at it, the game being punctuated
as many poker games are. On the
last day he started in to play at 3
o'clock in the afternoon. He quit at
11:20, cleaned out.

Going upstairs in his hotel and
opening the door, he noticed his valise
sitting on the floor and decided he
would get a clean handkerchief out of
it and sit down and think it over. As
he stooped over his glance fell upon
the bed. From the spot where his
head might have been two beady
green eyes in a hairy little face
glamed at him.

According to the Ohioan's account
he made not a single exclamation.
He simply closed the valise, turned
out the light and shut the door from
the outside. He went downstairs,
took two or three turns about the
lobby, gave it up, called for a cab
and spent the night driving about,
first to one place and then to another.
Daylight found him still going about,
and he did not revisit the hotel until
late in the afternoon, when he went
up to the room clerk to apologize.

While standing there he heard
somebody say, "Well, they found that
monkey after all."

"Good Lord, I am saved," shouted
the Ohio man, to the astonishment
of the clerk. "Then it was a monkey after
all, and there is no need of my
swearing off."

PHILANDER AND THE ROSE

Little Joke That Clever Woman Played
on a Male Flirt at Cor-
onado Beach.

All that you have to do to bring
fire to a certain stock and bond broker
down among the marts of Mammon is
to wear a red rose.

The stock and bond broker has a
reputation of being quite a philanderer
—a "devil among the wimmen," as it
were. And on a recent visit to Corona-
do he was looking about with a view
to conquest—looking about so obvious-
ly that a clever woman who was a
guest at the hotel determined upon a
little plan.

She dropped him a note, intimating
that she would like to make his ac-
quaintance. He answered the note with
celerity. He wasted no time. He asked
her if she would have dinner
with him in San Diego that evening.
"And, that I may know you accept,"
he concluded, "will you wear a red
rose in the dining room at lunch time
tomorrow?"

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Boys' Shoes.—\$1.00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50,
1.60, 1.80, 1.85, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00.
Ladies' Shoes.—\$1.00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40,
1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.10, 2.25, 2.50,
2.65, 2.75, 3.00 and 3.50.
Misses' Shoes.—\$1.00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.45,
1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 2.00, 2.10, 2.25, 2.50.
Children's Shoes.—25c, 50c, 60c, 75c,
85c, 90c, \$1.00, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.50.

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We Have Great Values
in Clothing.

Men's Suits.—\$3.50, 4.00, 5.85, 6.50,
7.50, 8.25, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00, 17.00
and 18.00.
Men's Pants.—90c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.40,
1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 2.65, 2.75, 3.00,
3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 3.90, 4.00, 4.25, 4.40, 5.00,
and 6.00.
Boys' Suits.—\$1.00, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00,
2.10, 2.25, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 4.25, 4.50,
5.00, 6.00, 8.25.
Boys' Knee Pants.—25c, 35c, 40c, 50c,
60c, 75c, \$1.00 and 1.25.
Boys' Long Pants.—75c, \$1.00, 1.10,
1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00.

Our Men's Special \$7.50
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Give a Pair of Good Sus-
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derwear is made by one of the
Best Mills in the United States.

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Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear
—Full Suit—\$5c.
Two Shirts or Two Drawers, 85c.
Men's Union Suits \$1.00
Fleece Lined Wear, Shirts, 45c, 50c
Drawers 45c, 50c
Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, Vests, 25c, 30c, 35c
Pants 25c, 50c, 75c
Union Suits 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.50
Men's Wool U. Wear Garments, \$1.00
Ladies' Wool Union Suits, \$1.50
Men's Ribbed Underwear, Blue
or White Shirts or Drawers, 50c
Boys' Underwear, Shirts, 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c
Drawers 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c
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Child's Underwear, Vests or Pants, 15 to 35c
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Infants' Wool Vests, Ribbons
Shirts 25c, 50c, 60c

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is Very Complete. A
few moments' exami-
nation will surely con-
vince you of the Splendid
Bargains we have.

Infants' Cloaks.—75c, \$1,
1.25, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25,
2.50, 3.00.
Misses' Coats.—\$1.75,
2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00,
3.25, 3.50, 4.00, 4.25,
4.50, 4.75, 4.90, 5.00,
5.75, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00,
7.50, 10.00.
Ladies' Coats.—\$3, 3.50,
4.00, 4.25, 4.50, 4.75,
4.90, 5.00, 5.25, 5.50, 5.75,
6.00, 6.25, 6.50, 6.75, 7.00,
7.50, 7.75, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00,
10.50.



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Suit, or Coat and Skirt.

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Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Etc.

Dominoes First Played by Monks.

The game of dominoes was the in-
vention of two French monks. In the
beginning they found amusement by
playing at a primitive form of it with
small flat stones they had marked
with spots to designate them. When
a game was finished the winner was
wont to declare his victory by reciting
the first line of the vesper service:
"Dixit Dominus Domino meo." Be-
fore long all of the monks in the mon-
astery found recreation in the game,
and presently the vesper time was set
down, for brevity's sake, to the old
word "Domino," thus furnishing the
name which has clung to the game
ever since.



Why Economize?

It's a serious mistake to try to
economize on confectionery if you
expect to be popular. It doesn't
pay to hand out a box of bon-bons

Unless They are Right.

The truest economy is to make
sure your candy is pure and fresh
—the kind that will be appreciated
by the friend who eats it. Try
ours and see for yourself.

THE KANDY KITCHEN.

Just a few words to those desir-
ing mason work done of any kind.
The bottom has fallen out of the
prices you used to pay. You can
now have your houses plastered for
9 cents per yard, two coats, and
your sidewalks, the old style
with cheap John bottoms and a
top one-half sand and one-half
cement for 7 cents per square foot
or the better one for 10 cents a
foot. That is, made all alike from
the top to the bottom, and no top
to scale off. Get a good one once
and you won't have to build again.
Cellars concreted very reasonable
and other kinds of mason work,
such as stone, brick or concrete
foundations, bungalows, chimneys
and cisterns, so any one can have
a good one and anybody wanting
a square deal call on K. S. Honey-
well. I will tell you what it is
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